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FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
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From pigskin to books is but a step, but, oh! what a weariness.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun sees no early Christmas shopping done.

A bulging national treasury greets congress, but does not encourage pork chops of the usual brand.

The new wage schedule of train operatives maps a significant point. Its affords ample room for compromise.

General Pershing proclaims the issue and the outcome in nine words: "Germany can be, must be, and will be, beaten."

Merely a coincidence, probably, but it is suggestive that congress starts with the opening of the indoor sports season.

Unable to break into the war game abroad the Chinese threaten a row among themselves. The scrapping epidemic virtually belts the world.

Anthracite barons cheerfully grant wage boosts so long as they do not diminish their fat dividends. It cannot be said the barons are alone in that respect.

Drives on purse strings crowd upon each other's heels. Two beneficial results follow—improved circulation and worthy welfare work energized.

The fusion end of the municipal campaign in New York cost \$1,000,000. Money put up a stiff drive in the right direction, but fell painfully short at the ballot box.

Ten of the 206 millionaire incomes in this country top \$5,000,000 and over. A stiff income tax is that quarter dispenses the benefits of successful anti-fat treatment.

Remember your newsboy by swelling his sales of The Bee. You can help him earn a pair of good thick mittens or a warm cap to keep him comfortable through the winter.

The contributor to our letter box demanding stoppage of food waste from keeping dogs should have known what a hornets' nest he was stirring up. "Love me, love my dog."

Oratory and resolutions may be useful as a local expression, but vigorous work on the spot is needed to stage a comeback in Russia and restore the hobbled giant to a semblance of life.

Demands on the output of shorthand schools exceeds the supply. A call for 5,000 members of the stenographic profession for government work foreshadows a war draft in a new direction.

The state supreme court strongly supports the general conviction in asserting that stairs are dangerous necessities of living. Still, some unreasonable critics maintain that courts are not responsive to public opinion.

If the government means business in holding the packers down to 9 per cent war profits, copious doses of the same medicine would produce equally good results in other regulated directions. Pass a good thing around!

Closing up the business of German insurance companies in Nebraska and throughout the country maps another painful drive into enemy vitals. William the mighty did not dream when he launched his thunderbolts, August 1, 1914, that the subsequent crash would scuttle the business interests of his subjects throughout the world.

Husbands Going Up

Philadelphian Ledger
War plays havoc with men. Deep thinkers are already discussing the effect of a shortage upon the institution of matrimony, and are even suggesting polygamy as a solution of the problem.

One aspect of it which just now seems to concern many girls who have sweethearts at the front is whether love demands that they should marry these if they are some home crippled. German efficiency is already engaged in a practical effort to meet this issue. An advertisement in a German newspaper, described as "typical," offers a wife and home to an injured soldier on easy terms.

The advertiser, who is 22, modestly says that she is "not bad looking." She lays greater emphasis on other attractions. She has 14 fowls on her farm, a large number in these days of food scarcity, to say nothing of a pony, pigs, cows, two hams and some sausages now in process of curing. These attractions should be sufficient; but there are besides a piano and a flute, to make pleasant evenings for a music loving German household. Even life in war time should be agreeable in these circumstances.

Nor is this all. This sensible girl, with all the materials of a successful hausfrau at hand, does not seek to bind a prospective husband by any hard and fast promise. She has "no objection to a separation if after six months of married life incompatibility of character should manifest itself on either side." It would be cynical to suggest that the large number of injured soldiers and the small number of girls who can offer them such advantages gives her the best end of the bargain. She is doubtless moved simply by the generous desire to leave the man a loophole of freedom.

"Why don't the men propose, mamma?" The writer of that once familiar song lived in times when the women didn't propose—at least directly. Is not this frank method of asking for what you want really the more excellent way? After the war husbands are sure to go up like other things.

Big Work Awaiting Congress.

The present session for which congress has just reconvened will probably not be as epochal as the extra session with which it started, but it will have a full program of legislative business to be transacted. Without needing to devote any time to organization, both houses can buckle down to the job which is big enough to take the best thought and most strenuous endeavors of every conscientious member.

One of the first and perhaps the most pressing questions to be decided will be whether the declaration that a state of war exists shall be enlarged to include Germany's allies—Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. What was done by the last session was to push the button and set the wheels in motion for the prosecution of our part in the great world war. None of this machinery, so far set up, can be expected to turn out its work without further strengthening by improvements or repairs. The biggest supply of bills ever presented to a law-making body are in prospect and further revenue-raising and bond-issue provisions to make sure that the money is forthcoming to pay the bills.

The current events in the war arena are also likely to be reflected in the proceedings of congress—to say nothing of the ever present incentive to the peace makers to start something prematurely.

The great body of the members of both houses will without question be found unwavering in the support of a vigorous war policy as it may be outlined from time to time by the president. It is fair to assume also that after feeling popular sentiment at home the majority will be less tolerant of backfiring and obstruction although we may expect some great debates upon questions which offer room for honest difference of opinion.

What Next for the Suffragists?
What shall be the next move on the suffrage chess board in Nebraska? This is the question expected to consume most of the time and attention of our equal suffrage friends in their state convention for which they are assembling here.

The Bee knows that its advice has not been solicited and perhaps is not wanted, but we venture none the less to recall the fact that we pointed out in advance the complication which the suffrage advocates were bringing down upon themselves when they insisted last winter upon pushing their limited suffrage bill through the legislature. At that time we warned them in these columns that the initiative and referendum is a double acting device which may be used by both sides. We told them then that their limited suffrage law was a challenge to the anti to invoke the referendum and that such a referendum on the ballot in 1918 would make it dangerous to resubmit at the same time with constitutional amendment for complete suffrage. What The Bee then forecasted is precisely what has happened.

So what the suffrage conference must now consider is whether it is more promising of success for the cause to fight it out on the line of the limited suffrage referendum or by initiating a constitutional amendment with the attending confusion and divided effort, run the risk of losing out on the one they want most, if not on both.

In practical politics, as in war, one fight at a time is usually enough for most folks. There is one way out for our suffrage friends if they are ready to cut the Gordian knot suggested by the recent Indiana decision declaring unconstitutional a limited suffrage law similar to that passed in Nebraska. If, bravely admitting their mistake, the equal suffragists would go into court right away and knock out the half measure foolishly put through the legislature, they could then get busy with initiative petitions for complete suffrage by constitutional amendment and have them filed in time to be voted on at the next election. It goes without saying that if they can carry limited suffrage, they can just as easily with the same effort carry unlimited suffrage. On the other hand, another defeat occasioned by trying to pack a double-header means another four years' wait—say nothing of the effect on the national movement.

Away With Quarreling Pedagogues.

We have the word of a candidate for the presidency of the Nebraska State Teachers' association, that the association intends to elect its president and other officers and to select a place of meeting in its own way, despite the attempts of plots to prejudice the minds of members. Of those who are creating dissension, we are told by Mr. Dixon: "These men are of narrow educational vision and of small educational calibre." He makes further observations which are entitled to consideration by the teachers as well as by the press and public of the state. He can see no reason why the teachers should be called upon to take sides as between the warring factions of the two competing state normal schools. He admonishes the state teachers to take action "uninfluenced by outside agencies," and to run their association affairs in their own way.

The chief significance of this pronouncement is that the time has come to rebuke the quarreling factions within the association, and to clear the atmosphere for the important work of education which must ever be its chief concern. These strictures reveal a state of things within the association which calls for the serious consideration of its leaders whose duty it is to adopt measures to promote harmony among the members.

It is difficult to see why the selection of a meeting place should control the choice of officers. The one hinges upon the question of adequate hotel and transportation facilities; the other, upon the qualifications of men and women as educators. Is it not patent that the bestowal of official honors should be kept wholly separate from the rivalries incident to the selection of a meeting place? Certainly there are men in the association broad enough to see this, and strong enough to convince the members of the wisdom of divorcing the issues.

The reference to "outside influences" no doubt relates to the underground currents which in the past have had something to do with the elevation of men to the chief offices of the association. However that may be, all Nebraska will hail the day when petty quarreling in the association shall be eliminated to the end that its whole energies may be directed toward the goal of higher efficiency in school administration. This is all the more to be desired because the war is imposing new responsibilities upon our school authorities and teachers which must be met if the youth of the nation is to be equipped for the serious work ahead.

Within two days after the declaration of war, France ordered all alien enemies out of the country and gave them 48 hours to make the getaway. Great Britain hesitated for a week and then required all aliens to register. The United States at war with Germany for seven months, has just reached the crossroads of registration.

The War and Civil Hospitals

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—American hospitals are now in danger of being undermanned, undernursed and undernourished as a result of the war. Thousands of physicians and nurses have left to join the army and the Red Cross and more are leaving every day. The Red Cross is enrolling nurses on the average of 1,000 a month. Hospital supplies are becoming scarce owing to the fact that enormous quantities are being shipped out of the country. Moreover, hospital funds—never too abundant—are threatened with reduction this year in order that more money may be released for the sick and wounded of Europe.

In short, the hospitals are hard hit by the war, but they are not complaining. On the contrary, the hospital boards of the country are trying to figure out how they can possibly release more men, more nurses and more money to the government. Perhaps this is because the hospitals know what war is. They are used to fighting germs, which is not so much easier than fighting Germans.

At any rate, trained nurses in many hospitals are accepting extra duties without a murmur. When you consider that the trained nurse in times of peace is always an overworked individual, her war activities appear all the more remarkable. Junior nurses have suddenly had to take over the duties of senior nurses while the latter rushed off to pack their trunks for Europe. Others have had to become anesthetists, in the place of men who are now in the medical corps. Still others have worked straight shifts of 24 hours.

The government has announced that it does not intend to use the civil hospitals for military hospitals, unless some unexpected emergency makes such a step necessary. Under the present plan the majority of our war hospitals will be in France, since the return of wounded to this country entails too many hazards. If a man is only slightly wounded he will be taken care of in an American base hospital in France and as soon as he is recovered, will be sent back to the front. If his wound is so serious as to prevent him from being of any further military use he will be kept in France until he is able to stand the trip home. France is requiring a long period of convalescence, or re-education, are, therefore, apt to be sent back to this country.

Nevertheless the hospitals are preparing for the unexpected. Some of the larger institutions of 200 or more beds have offered their services to the medical department of the army and are prepared to receive wounded soldiers at any time. In this event, the entire hospital, if necessary, or that section of it devoted to wounded, would automatically pass under military control.

In the meantime, however, serious problems must be faced. Many hospitals supported by private subscription are having a hard time getting along for the reason that the subscribers are showing a tendency to withdraw their usual contributions and put them into the more spectacular activities of the war. The high cost of food reacts upon hospital care as upon other consumers. Moreover, linen, cotton, steel instruments, acids, drugs—all the articles that go to make up the equipment of the hospital—are not only expensive but hard to get. European orders are given precedence by the manufacturers, and home orders are slow in delivery owing to traffic congestion.

The medical department of the army, it is true, has been as considerate as possible. In accepting physicians in the medical corps the surgeon general and his assistants have made every effort to work as little hardship as possible on the hospitals of the country. They have exempted men who were especially necessary to certain hospital staffs as well as teachers in medical schools.

The importance of keeping up the nation's medical schools in spite of the war has been realized by the government. Many physicians will be killed, it is cheerfully predicted, and others must be trained to take their places. The progress of science, all authorities agree, must be interfered with as little as possible by the war. And the quicker students are graduated from the medical schools the quicker other physicians may be released.

It is equally important that nurses' schools should be kept open and at a maximum capacity. There is really an alarming shortage of nurses. The majority of those who are joining the Red Cross are those who have been doing private nursing, but hospital nurses in great numbers have been taken, too; especially, head nurses and superintendents—women with years of experience and training. To add to the difficulties, a much smaller percentage of young women appear to be taking up the study of nursing this year. The probation classes in the hospitals are greatly reduced, due, it has been pointed out by some, to the large number of opportunities now opening up for women in munition factories, offices, banks, railroad yards and other places that were formerly occupied by men.

The fact of the matter is that nursing is one of the hardest occupations that women can possibly undertake. True, it is transfigured by a high ideal, but the hard practical work is there just the same. The first six months a nurse is on probation she must perform the most menial tasks. Scrubbing bath tubs, mopping floors, carrying trays and running errands are rarely mentioned as conspicuous features in the nursing curriculum, but in many hospitals they are. Of course, during this time the probationer is being paid for her services by the hospital, but the sum is one that a husky domestic would scorn.

Many hospitals are all that any nurse could wish. They run as smoothly as it is possible for a hospital to run; there are plenty of nurses; plenty of accommodations for them; and plenty of servants to do the housekeeping end of the job. But anyone who has ever been unfortunate enough to have to spend any length of time in a hospital can tell you that these instances are comparatively rare.

During the past two years a great deal of energy and time have been consumed in teaching young society women how to make bandages and to administer first aid to the injured. Such instruction was too meager, of course, to make them eligible for the battle front, but they could be of service now in the present shortage of nurses in civil hospitals. They are not, however, applying in an overwhelming number for the chance to become nurses. On the battle front it is different—there exists a certain glamour. But in the nursing profession appears to have lost its glamour for a large number of women.

Thus the hospitals of the country are now facing a grave danger which threatens to react upon the whole population. They are meeting it cheerfully, with the help of patriotic Americans who realize that the civil hospitals at the present time also constitute a war problem.

People and Events

Brigadier General Eli D. Hoyle, U. S. A., commands all the military forces which control New York harbor and the water front zones wherein aliens are not permitted. Police co-operate with the military in the pier work against firebugs, bombers and plotters. All activities necessarily are according to Hoyle.

CLAY

Right in the Spotlight.

General Julian S. Carr, who has been reported seriously ill in Washington, is one of the eminent leaders in southern finance and industry. A native of North Carolina, General Carr graduated from the state university in time to join the confederate army, and as an officer of the famous Hampton's corps he made a fine war record. After the conclusion of peace he turned to business, became a manufacturer, a Methodist Episcopal church, south, and only recently he was named to head the food conservation committee of the denomination. General Carr has been a lifelong democrat and in 1900 he was prominently mentioned for the vice presidential nomination.

One Year Ago Today in the War.
Dr. Van Dyke, American minister to the Netherlands, resigned. Germans attacked the defenses of Burenard from all directions. Serbians reported a great victory over the Bulgarians north of Monastir.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
Joseph Meinrath has returned from Boston with his bride. Others have had to become anesthetists, in the place of men who are now in the medical corps. Still others have worked straight shifts of 24 hours.

The government has announced that it does not intend to use the civil hospitals for military hospitals, unless some unexpected emergency makes such a step necessary. Under the present plan the majority of our war hospitals will be in France, since the return of wounded to this country entails too many hazards.

John Beatty, jr., western agent for Reynolds, Jones & Co., located at Ogden, Utah, arrived in this city.

One hundred and thirty-three commercial travelers appended their signatures to the Millard register during Saturday night and Sunday.

A slight blizzard occurred at about 11 o'clock at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Harney streets. The damage amounted to about \$100.

Between 25 and 30 cars of hogs and five or six cars of cattle arrived at the South Omaha market.

Frank S. Selee, the new manager of the Omaha base ball club, was seen at the rotunda of the Millard and talked interestingly on the local outlook of the new team and the ball in general.

Rev. W. J. Harsha is preaching a series of Sunday evening discourses on the labor problem.

This Day in History.
1852—The first general assembly in Pennsylvania convened at Chester.

1753—Washington bade farewell to the officers who had served under him in the revolution.

1814—A party of British from the warship "Dragon" attacked the Americans posted at Farnham church, near Rappahannock, Va.

1863—Siege of Knoxville abandoned by the confederate troops.

1867—National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, first organized in Washington, D. C.

1870—French city of Orleans, to escape bombardment, surrendered to the Germans.

1897—Treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece signed at Constantinople.

1914—First news of the sinking of the British battleship Audacious published in London.

1915—Henry Ford and his "peace" party mailed from New York to "get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas."

The Day We Celebrate.
Burke Sinclair is 39 years old today. Frank J. Carey, manager of the Carey Cleaning company, is celebrating his thirty-fifth birthday today.

Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, U. S. N., retired, who has returned to active duty as head of the special board on naval ordnance, born at Niles, Mich., 70 years ago today.

Lillian Russell, who has returned to the stage after a retirement of several years, born at Clinton, Ia., 56 years ago today.

Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, born at Toronto, Ont., 58 years ago today.

Frank J. Gould, youngest son of the late J. P. Gould, born in New York City 40 years ago today.

John F. Collins, outfielder of the Chicago American league base ball team, born at Charlestown, Mass., 31 years ago today.

The Bee's Letter Box

A Word for the Railroad.

Genoa, Neb., Dec. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: A few days ago I noticed where some cheap ink "lingerer" endeavored to get a cheap advertisement for Chappell, Neb., by running under big head lines "car shortage may ruin town," almost to the word. The whole article is misrepresentation in order to boost their town and gently use the Union Pacific as the goat. We will admit the car situation is an acute proposition, but it's not the Union Pacific Railroad company's fault or any one else. It is merely a condition caused by our present war. No railroad is doing more to handle the freight transportation problems than the Union Pacific. Then to have a cheap editor take a slam at a railroad in order to say something for his town is disgusting to say the least. Chappell is just a small hamlet up in Deuel county. The Union Pacific has done more for this village than they ever can repay for service rendered and if Chappell had their elevators full of wheat they should be thankful and wait their turn for cars. The great trouble with Chappell is that when Mr. Hoover said \$2 wheat, they took it for a joke and expected to hoard up their wheat to get an exorbitant price, but now they realize Mr. Hoover meant what he said, and now want to take their spite out on the Union Pacific because cars are scarce.

Liberty Bonds as Collateral.
Norfolk, Neb., Dec. 1.—To the editor of The Bee: The writer received a circular letter and descriptive pamphlet from a syndicate promoting oil wells in Wyoming in which it advised that people could send Liberty bonds in payment for stock. Also a store in town advertises it accepts Liberty bonds in payment for purchases. One can deposit the bond, and as purchases are made, the various amounts are deducted from the face value of the bond. It appears to me that if some restriction is not placed on the concentration of purchases of these bonds that their main talking-point, viz: ownership by the great masses of the people, will be destroyed. If carried to a logical conclusion which is possible, they can gradually be concentrated in a few hands of big banks, big insurance companies, etc., and it would place these same companies in a position to dictate future methods of the liquidation of these bonds. I know you can see the point I am driving at. Don't you think some action to avert the possibility of monetary necessity and do you not think there is some feasible plan whereby people may use these bonds much as an insurance policy is used in borrowing money, yet the original owner retaining possession?

Signposts of Progress.
Pressing a lever at the driver's seat throws new anti-skidding chains under the rear wheel of an automobile.

The German Roman Catholic viceroy of St. Louis has decided to drop the word German from its title.

Massachusetts is said to be the birthplace of the tanning and boot and shoe industries of the United States, which are now nearly 300 years old.

The Central railroad of Georgia employs 19 women agents, whose duty it is to solicit and handle all freight and other matters pertaining to this end of the business.

Fruit pits, systematically gathered by Germany's school children, are turned over to enemies, who are converting them into rich fertilizing oils. Cherry and plum stones are said to be the best for this purpose.

A weather station was recently established in Puerto Plata by the United States weather bureau of Washington, D. C. N. L. Orme is the local representative. The station is one of a system of 20 maintained by the weather bureau in the Caribbean sea.

The most recent and accurate reports obtainable as to the extent that the apple crop is about equal to that of last year, when approximately 680,000 barrels were produced. Due, however, to the British embargo, something like 400,000 barrels which last year were shipped to English ports will have to be marketed this year in Canada and possibly in the United States.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.
Wilson—I see the railroads are arranging to employ women.

Wilson—But what do women know about railroad work?

Wilson—Oh, I guess they will get along all right. Did you ever see your wife handle a switch?—Brooklyn Standard.

A farmer wished to insure his barn and a few stacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the insurance company.

The man pondered a little while. Finally he answered:

"Well, sometimes it rains."—Christian Register.

"I am new beginning" to understand about senatorial procedure.

"Huh?"

"If it's a poker game it's a meeting. A request for a small loan is an interview. If a few senators gather to sample some prime old stuff it's a conference."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Riviera of America.
Pass Christian, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Gulfport, Mississippi City, Bay St. Louis, Pascagoula, Pensacola, New Orleans, Mobile.

The mild, equable climate makes this an ideal location for a winter sojourn. Good hotels at moderate rates. Golf, boating, fishing, hunting, motoring and other outdoor sports.

Modern steel trains from Chicago and St. Louis via Louisville & Nashville R. R. reach this enchanting vacation land in a little over 24 hours.



Essential for "The Home Beautiful"
No home today is quite complete that is not equipped with a Baby Grand piano.

The Upright piano was designed to save space. Now, you can secure a beautiful little Grand that practically occupies no more space than the Upright.

The Brambach Baby Grand
is a marvel in tone, and a model of architectural beauty.

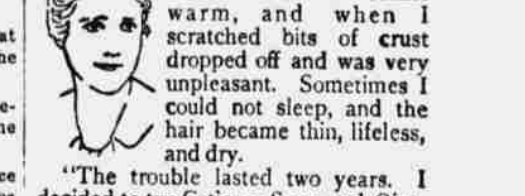
It will add distinction to your home. Ask us to mail you paper pattern showing exact size it will occupy on your floor.

Price \$485
Hear it today at our store.

A. Hospe Co.
1513-15 Douglas St.

Dandruff on Head Itched Dreadfully. Could Not Sleep. Hair Thin. Cuticura Healed.

"A mass of raised-up dandruff which formed a hard-like crust about the size of a dime started on the back of my head with itching. It itched dreadfully and more so when the scales became warm, and when I scratched, bits of crust dropped off and was very unpleasant. Sometimes I could not sleep, and the hair became thin, lifeless, and dry."



"The trouble lasted two years. I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After I had used one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Belle Isle Soap, I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Belle Fox, 4751 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1917.

Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness and roughness, the scalp of dandruff and itching and the hands of chapping and soreness. Cuticura Soap used daily for all toilet purposes with touches of Ointment now and then to soothe and heal tends to prevent skin troubles.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Your Rheumatism

The twists and aches of rheumatic sufferers usually yield to the rich oil-ford treatment in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when everything else fails. Besides helping to purify and enrich the blood Scott's strengthens the functions to throw off injurious acids and is especially beneficial during changing seasons. Many doctors themselves take Scott's. You Try It.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 17-34

Persistent Advertising Is the Road to Success.

Advertisement for Gulf Coast featuring a map of the Gulf of Mexico and text describing the region as 'The Riviera of America' with various cities and recreational activities.